of the Hindu Law. Again, he says that even among the Hindus following the Mitakshara Law the principles of the *Makkathayee* system are not strictly observed. That is what he states. The introduction of the Bill will create a strong cleavage in the community. It is not very clear whether the Malayalam-speaking community can be differentiated from the Tamil-speaking community. In North Travancore there are Tamilians who speak Malayalam. In South Travancore there are Malayala Kammalas speaking Tamil. As it is, it is very difficult to make out for which community this legislation is intended.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): May I know whether the Courts of Law find any difficulty in applying the present law?

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): In some cases, difficulties arise. And the examination of documents and witnesses is necessary.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): May I know whether he acknowledges the fact that the mover of the Bill is admitted to be a leader of the Kammala Community?

MR. K. R. ELEKATH (*Kalkulam I*): He is one among the leaders of the community. I referred to him as a leader when in violation of the existing custom he gave his daughter in marriage to a Tamil Kammala. My view is that he ought to bring to bear a larger vision so that the whole community may be brought inside the Bill. I would press on the attention of the member that, before initiating such a legislation, he should move the community to express an opinion in the matter and see whether there is need for legislation and get a majority of the people in favour of the legislation. It would be premature if he launches upon such a legislation at this stage.

The question that leave be granted to the introduction of the Travancore Kammala Bill was then put and carried.

RESOLUTIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

Colonies for Depressed Classes:

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*): താഴെപ്പറയുന്ന പ്രമേയം ഈ സഭയുടെ തീരുമാനത്തിനായി ഞാൻ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

"This Assembly recommends to the Government that sanction be accorded for a colony each being opened for the use of the depressed classes by the Protector of the Depressed Classes in South, Central and North Travancore."

സർ, ഈ രാജ്യത്തിലെ അധഃകൃതവർഗ്ഗക്കാരുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങളറിഞ്ഞു സഹായിക്കുന്നതിനായി ഒരു പ്രത്യേക സംരക്ഷണവകുപ്പുണ്ടാക്കുകയും, ഇതിലേക്കു പ്രതിവർഷം ഓരോ ഗണ്യങ്ങളായ സംഖ്യകൾ അനുവ

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[Mr. T. T. Kesavan Satri.]

ടിക്കുകയുംചെയ്യുന്നതിൽ പ്രജാക്ഷേമതൽപരനായ പൊന്നുതമ്പുരാൻ തിരുമനസ്സിലെ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ നേരെ ഇവർക്കുള്ള അകളങ്കമായ കൃതജ്ഞത അളവറ്റതാണു്. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ അധഃകൃതർ ഇല്ലാത്ത ദേശങ്ങളും ഗ്രാമങ്ങളും കുറയും. എവിടെയും ഇവർ നൂറിനു തൊണ്ണൂറിയൊൻപതും അന്യരുടെ പുരയിടങ്ങളിൽ കുടിപാർത്തു വേല ചെയ്തു കാലയാപനം ചെയ്യുകയാകുന്നു. സ്വന്തമായി കുടിപാർക്കുവാൻ സ്ഥലമില്ലാത്ത അധഃകൃതർക്കു സൌജന്യമായി പുരയിടഭൂമികൾ പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുവാൻ ഗവണ്മെൻറു വ്യവസ്ഥചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ ഇങ്ങനെ പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുവാൻ റവന്യൂ അധികാരികൾ നിശ്ചയിച്ചു് നീക്കിവയ്ക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ ഒന്നുകിൽ കേവലം പാറക്കെട്ടുകളോ അല്ലാത്തപക്ഷം വല്ല ബാലികേറാമലകളോ,— കാലികേറാമലകളോ ആയിരിക്കും.

[The President left the hall and the Deputy President took the chair.]

അതും—നാട്ടിൻപുറങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും വളരെ അകലെ—കൂലിവേല ചെയ്തു നിത്യവൃത്തി കഴിച്ചുകൂട്ടാൻ തക്കതായ സൌകര്യമില്ലാത്ത പ്രദേശങ്ങളിലുമായേക്കാം. പുരയിടഭൂമികൾ സമ്പാദിച്ചു ഗ്രാമങ്ങൾ വിട്ടുപോകുന്നതിനും സ്വന്തമായി കൃഷിചെയ്തുജീവനം നടത്തുന്നതിനും ഈ സാധുക്കൾക്കു കഴികയില്ലെന്നുള്ള വസ്തുത രഹസ്യമല്ല. അധഃകൃതസംരക്ഷണവകുപ്പുകൊണ്ടു് ഇവരുടെ ഈ സങ്കടം കുഴിവെട്ടു പരിഹരിക്കാനാണല്ലോ ഗവണ്മെൻറുദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതും. കുടികിടക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാത്തവരുടെ ആവശ്യത്തിനായി പ്രധാനസ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ എങ്കിലും കാളനികൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതും ഈ കുറവു് ഏതാണ്ടു പരിഹരിക്കുവാനാണല്ലോ. എന്നാൽ ഇതേവരെ കാളനികളുടെ പരിപൂർണ്ണസ്ഥാപനങ്ങൾ എങ്ങും ആയിട്ടില്ലെന്നതന്നെ പറയാം.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): ഇപ്പോൾ കാളനികൾ ഉണ്ടോ?

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*): ഏതാനും സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ കാളനികൾ ആരംഭിക്കുവാൻ അധഃകൃതസംരക്ഷണവകുപ്പിൽനിന്നും ശ്രമിച്ചുവരുന്നതായി ചില ചോദ്യങ്ങൾക്കു കിട്ടിയിട്ടുള്ള ഉത്തരങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും അറിയാം.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum Rural*): മെമ്പറിൻെറ ഉദ്ദേശം ഓരോ പ്രദേശത്തും ഓരോ കാളനികൾ വീതം വേണമെന്നാണോ?

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MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*): അതെ. എന്നാൽ ഈ കൊല്ലത്തിൽ പ്രധാനസ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ഓരോ കോളനികൂടിവീതം വേണമെന്നെ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നുള്ളൂ.

MR A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : എത്ര കുടുംബക്കാരെവീതം ഓരോ കോളനിയിലും താമസിക്കണമെന്നാണുദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നത്?

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*): തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ അധഃകൃതർക്കു താമസിക്കാൻ സ്ഥലമില്ലാതെ വളരെ വിഷമിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ കൂടി താമസിക്കുന്നതിനും അവരുടെ ജീവിതാവശ്യങ്ങൾ സമ്പാദിക്കുന്നതിനും വേണ്ട സൌകര്യമുണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കണമെന്നാണു പറയുന്നതു. എത്ര കുടുംബക്കാരെ താമസിപ്പിച്ചാലുംകൊള്ളാം.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : ഇപ്പോഴിവിടെ എത്ര കോളനികളുണ്ട്?

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*) : ഇതുവരെയും ഒന്നുമുണ്ടായിട്ടില്ല. അതിലേക്കു ആരംഭിച്ചുവരുന്നു.

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*) : കൊച്ചിയിൽ കോളനികളുള്ളതായിട്ടറിയാമോ?

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*) : കൊച്ചിയിൽ ഒന്നിലധികം കോളനികളുണ്ട്.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): കൊച്ചിയിൽ കോളനിയിൽ അധഃകൃതരെ ഒന്നിച്ചു താമസിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് അവരുടെയിടയിൽതന്നെ വിപരീതാഭിപ്രായമുണ്ടെന്നറിയാമോ?

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*): ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കാം. എങ്ങിനെയുള്ള വിപരീതാഭിപ്രായമാണെന്നറിയുന്നില്ല.

MR. P. C. KURIYAN (*Kottayam I*) : മെമ്പർ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന കോളനികളിൽ മറ്റു ജാതിക്കാരെ പ്രവേശിപ്പിക്കുമോ?

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*): മറ്റു ജാതിക്കാർ പ്രവേശിക്കുന്നതിൽ യാതൊരു വിരോധവുമില്ല. പ്രവേശനംകൊണ്ടു ദോഷമുണ്ടാകാതിരുന്നാൽമതി.

MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB (*Nominated*): തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തും ഒരു കോളനി ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനു ആലോചിച്ചുവരുന്നില്ലേ?

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*) : ആലോചനയുണ്ടെന്നു അറിയുന്നു.

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MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Tivandrum-Rural*): തെക്കൻതിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ കാളനികളിൽ ഏകദേശം എത്ര കുടുംബങ്ങൾക്കു വീതം താമസിക്കുവാൻ സൌകര്യമുണ്ട്?

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*): നിശ്ചയമില്ല. എത്രത്തോളം സ്ഥലസൌകര്യം കൊടുക്കുവാൻ കഴിയുമെന്ന് അളക്കുകയും താമസമായാൽ അറിയാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നതാണ്. ഇപ്പോൾ താമസസൌകര്യമായിട്ടില്ല. സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ നിർദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതേയുള്ളൂ.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): ഒമ്പതു ദേശിക്കുന്ന കാളനി ഏതു തരത്തിലുള്ളതാണെന്ന് ഒന്നു ചിത്രീകരിക്കാമോ? അതായത് അവക്കു താമസിക്കുവാനുള്ള സ്ഥലംമാത്രം കൊടുത്താൽമതിയോ, അതല്ല കൃഷിക്കുംകൂടി സൌകര്യമുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ കൊടുക്കണോ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: All that is beside the point. He is developing his ideas. The question may be put afterwards.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*): സർ, ഇങ്ങനെ അധഃകൃതസംരക്ഷണവകുപ്പിൽനിന്നും കഴിഞ്ഞ ഒന്നു രണ്ടു വർഷങ്ങളിലായി കാളനികളുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനായി ചില ജോലികൾ ആരംഭിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും ഇതേവരെ അതൊന്നുംതന്നെ പരിപൂർണ്ണമാക്കിയിട്ടില്ല.

MR. P. C. KURIYAN (*Kottayam I*): ഈ മൂന്നു കാളനികൾകൊണ്ടു മാത്രം അധഃകൃതരുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ നടക്കുമോ?

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*): ദക്ഷിണതിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽപ്പെട്ട നരിക്കുളം, നെയ്യാറിൻകര, കുളത്തൂർ, തിരുവനന്തപുരം എന്നീ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ഓരോ കാളനികൾ സ്ഥാപിക്കുവാനുള്ള പ്രാരംഭജോലികൾ പൂർത്തിയായിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നും, ഗവർണ്മെൻറ് ഭാഗത്തുനിന്നും ഏതാനും ചോദ്യങ്ങൾക്കു കിട്ടിയിട്ടുള്ള മറുപടികൾ കൊണ്ടറിയുന്നു. എന്നാൽ മദ്ധ്യ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലാവട്ടെ വടക്കൻ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലാവട്ടെ, ഒരു കാളനി ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന വിഷയത്തിൽ—ഇതേവരെ ഗവണ്മെൻറ് ശ്രദ്ധിച്ചുകാണുന്നില്ല. പൊതുവെ അധഃകൃതസംരക്ഷണത്തിനു അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സംഖ്യയിൽ പകുതുകൾക്കുകൂടി ലഭിക്കായ്കയാൽ തദ്ദേശവാസികൾ സങ്കടപ്പെടുകയും അധികാരസ്ഥാനങ്ങളിൽ വിവരമറിയിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. ഗ്രാമങ്ങൾതോറും ഓരോ കാളനികൾ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ പാവങ്ങൾക്ക് അതു് രക്ഷയായിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ അതു ക്ഷിപ്രസാദ്ധ്യമല്ലായ്കയാൽ പ്രതിവർഷം അധഃകൃതസംരക്ഷണവകുപ്പിൽ നിന്നുമുള്ള പ്രവർത്തനമെങ്കിലും രാജ്യത്തിൻറെ എല്ലാഭാഗങ്ങളിലുമുള്ളവരെ സംബ

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സ്ഥിക്കത്തക്ക വിധത്തിലായിരിക്കേണ്ടതാവശ്യമാകുന്നു. ക്രമേണ വരുത്താവുന്ന സൗകര്യങ്ങളും മുഴുവനാക്കിയാലും മതിയായിരുന്നു.

സർ, ഈ അടുത്തുകഴിഞ്ഞ അവസരങ്ങളിൽ മദ്ധ്യതിരുവിതാംകൂറിലും ഉത്തര തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലും പല അധഃകൃതരേയും കുടുംബസഹിതം അവരുടെ താമസസ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നും അതാതു വസ്തു ഉടമസ്ഥന്മാർ നിർദ്ദയം ഇറക്കിവിടുകയാൽ വീടും കൂടുമില്ലാതെ അവർ പലവഴി അലയുന്നതായി എനിക്ക് നേരിട്ടുകാണാൻ സാധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. ഇതു മതത്തിന്റെ പേരിൽ മുൻപില്ലാത്ത വിധമുള്ള വാശിയേറിയ പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ നിമിത്തമാണ്. ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളുടെ പുരയിടങ്ങളിൽ പാർക്കുന്നവരായ അധഃകൃതർ, വിശേഷിച്ച് പുലയർ, പറയർ, കുറവർ മുതലായവർ ഹിന്തുക്കളാണെങ്കിൽ അവർ ആബാലവൃദ്ധം ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളാകാൻ നിർബന്ധിതരാണ്. അതിനു വഴിപ്പെടാത്തപക്ഷം നിശ്ചയമായും അവർ ബഹിഷ്കൃതരാകും. അതുപോലെ കുറെ നാളുകളായി ഹിന്തുക്കളും മുസ്ലിംമുകളും പോലും ഇക്കായ്യത്തിൽ ശ്രദ്ധിച്ചു വരുന്നതായി കാണുന്നു. ഇങ്ങനെ തങ്ങളുടെ വിശ്വാസം മാറാൻ മനസ്സില്ലാതെയും തന്നിമിത്തം പാർക്കാനിടമില്ലാതെയും പലരും വളരെ നഷ്ടങ്ങളനുഭവിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്.

MR. N. E VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): മദ്ധ്യതിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ കാളനിക്കു സൌകര്യമുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ ധാരാളമുണ്ടോ?

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*) : ധാരാളമുണ്ടെന്നാണ് എന്റെ വിശ്വാസം.

MR. P. C. KURIYAN (*Kottayam I*) : അധഃകൃതരെ ഒരുമിച്ചു പ്രത്യേകം താമസിപ്പിച്ചാൽ അതു അവരുടെ പുരോഗതിക്ക് വിഘാതമല്ലേ?

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*) : അവരുടെ പുരോഗതിക്കു വിഘാതമാകത്തക്കവിധത്തിൽ അവരെ പ്രത്യേകം താമസിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നല്ല ഞാൻ ഈ പറയുന്നതിന്റെ അർത്ഥം. അവർക്കു താമസിക്കുവാൻ സ്ഥലമില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു താമസസ്ഥലം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നും അതൊന്നിച്ചുചേർക്കണമെന്നുമേയൊള്ളു. അവരുടെ പുരോഗതിക്കാവശ്യമുള്ള മറ്റെല്ലാ സഹായസഹകരണങ്ങളും മറ്റുള്ള സമുദായക്കാരുടെ സാമീപ്യവും ഉണ്ടാകണമെന്നാഗ്രഹിക്കുകയും അതു ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്നു വിശ്വസിക്കുകയുമാണ് ചെയ്യുന്നതു്.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*) : എല്ലാവരെയും ഒരുമിച്ചു തന്നെ താമസിപ്പിക്കണോ?

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MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*) "കാളനി" എന്ന പ റയുന്നതിന്റെ അർത്ഥം അതാണല്ലോ?

ഗവണ്മെന്റിൽനിന്നും സൌജന്യമായി നൽകുന്ന കാളനികൾ നിരാധാരരാകുന്ന പാവങ്ങൾക്കു അഭയമായിത്തീരുന്നതായാൽ അതൊ രു ഗണ്യമായപുണ്യമായിരിക്കുമെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നത്.

സർ, ഫ ഫ ഫ വ-ലെ അധഃകൃത സംരക്ഷണത്തിനായി ഫ ൪,൦൦൦ രൂപായാണല്ലൊ അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത്. അതിൽ ൫൦൦൦ രൂപാവി ദ്യാഭ്യാസച്ചെലവുകൾക്കും ഫ൦൦൦൦ രൂപാ കാളനികൾക്കും മറ്റാവ ശ്യങ്ങൾക്കുമായിട്ടാണല്ലോ നിർദ്ദേശിച്ച് കാണുന്നത്. ഇതിൽനിന്നും വേണ്ട സംഖ്യകൾ ഉപയോഗിച്ച് ഫ ഫ ഫ വ-ൽ തന്നെ മദ്ധ്യതിരുവി താംകൂറിലും വടക്കൻതിരുവിതാംകൂറിലും കൂടെ, ഓരൊ കാളനികൾ വീതമെങ്കിലും ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന വിഷയത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറിന്റെയും അധഃ കൃതസംരക്ഷകന്റെയും ദയാദൃഷ്ടിയെ സാദരം ക്ഷണിക്കുകയാകുന്നു. ഈ വിധത്തിൽ അധഃകൃതസംരക്ഷണ വകുപ്പു സദയം ശ്രദ്ധിച്ച് കാ ളനികളും മറ്റു സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതായാൽ പൊതുവെ അ ധഃകൃതർക്കു അതു അഭയമായിത്തീരുന്നതായിരിക്കും.

സർ, അനവധി പ്രമേയങ്ങൾ ബാലട്ട ചെയ്തതിൽ ഇതു ഒന്നാമ തായിവന്നിട്ടുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു തന്നെ പാവങ്ങളുടെ കാര്യത്തിലുള്ള ദൈ വാധീനം ഇവിടെ പ്രത്യക്ഷമാണല്ലൊ. അതിനാൽ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട എല്ലാമെമ്പറന്മാരും സദയം ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുവാനും, ഗവ ണ്മെൻറു ഉടനടി ഇതു നടപ്പുവരുത്തുവാനും താല്പര്യപ്പെട്ടുകൊണ്ടു വിര മിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : ഇപ്പോൾ അധഃകൃത ക്കായി ഒഴിച്ചിടപ്പെട്ട സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ എല്ലാം എന്തുകൊണ്ടാണ് അവർ പ തിച്ചു വാങ്ങിക്കാത്തത്?

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*) : അതു ഞാൻ ആദ്യം പ്ര സ്താവിച്ചതു പോലെപാറക്കെട്ടുകളോ ബാലികേറാമലകളോ കാലികേറാ മലകളൊ ആയ സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ മിക്കവാറും അവർക്കായി ഒഴിച്ചിട്ടിട്ടുള്ള തുകൊണ്ടാണ്.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : അതല്ലാത്തസ്ഥലങ്ങളെ ല്ലാം പതിച്ചുവാങ്ങിച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞോ?

MR. T. T. KESVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*) : ഒഴിച്ചിടപ്പെട്ട നല്ലസ്ഥ ലങ്ങളെല്ലാം മിക്കവാറും പതിച്ചുവാങ്ങിച്ചു കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്.

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MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanachery I*): പതിച്ചു വാങ്ങിയ സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ വിറ്റുപോയിട്ടില്ലേ?

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*) : വിറ്റുപോയിട്ടില്ല. അധഃകൃതർക്കു ദാനപ്പത്രിവു എന്ന രീതിയിൽ പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ ഒരുതരത്തിലും കൈമാറാം ചെയ്യുവാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നു ലാൻറ റവന്യൂ കമ്മിഷണർ വ്യവസ്ഥചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ലാൻറ റവന്യൂകമ്മീഷണർ അവർകൾ അധഃകൃതരുടെ അഭ്യുദയത്തിൽ വളരെ താല്പര്യമുള്ള ആളാണ്. അദ്ദേഹത്തിന് അധഃകൃതരുടെ കാര്യങ്ങൾ നല്ലവണ്ണം അറിയാം.

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*) : ഇങ്ങനെ പതിച്ചു കൊടുത്ത വസ്തുവിൻെറ ആദായം കടക്കാർ കൊണ്ടുപോകാതെ പതിയിരിപ്പില്ലേ?

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*) : കടമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതു വീട്ടും.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : അധഃകൃതരല്ലാത്തവരുടെ വസ്തുക്കളുടെ ആദായവും കടക്കാർ കൊണ്ടുപോകാറില്ലേ?

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*) : ഉണ്ട്. കടംവാങ്ങിയാൽ കൊടുക്കണം അല്ലെങ്കിൽ വസ്തുപോകും. അധഃകൃതനും അല്ലാത്തവനും ഇതനുഭവമാണ്.

സർ, ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറയും നിയമസമിതിയുടെയും ദയാദൃഷ്ടി അധഃകൃതരിൽ പതിഞ്ഞു ഈ പ്രമേയാവശ്യം നടപ്പിലാക്കുവാൻ സഹായിക്കണമെന്നു വീണ്ടും അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): സർ, ഈപ്രമേയത്തെ ഞാൻ ഹാർദമായി പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു. പട്ടണപരിസരങ്ങളിൽ നാലും അഞ്ചും ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലമെടുത്തു് അധഃകൃതകോളനി സൃഷ്ടിക്കുന്നതു് ഇരുപാടുകാക്കും പ്രയോജനകരമായ ഒന്നുതന്നെയാണു്; അതായതു് പട്ടണങ്ങളിൽ താമസിക്കുന്ന പൌരന്മാരുടെ സുഖസൌകര്യാദികൾക്കു് അധഃകൃതരുടെ അവശ്യമാകയാൽ പട്ടണപരിസരങ്ങളിലുള്ള അധഃകൃതരുടെ താമസം പൌരന്മാർക്കും പ്രയോജനമാണു്. അതുപോലെതന്നെ പട്ടണങ്ങളിൽതാമസസ്ഥലമില്ലാതെ വലയുന്ന അധഃകൃതർക്കു് താമസത്തിനു സ്ഥലംകിട്ടുന്നതു് അവർക്കും സൌകര്യപ്രദമാണു. എന്നാൽ കാമനി എന്നു പറയുന്നതു് കേവലം സെൻട്രൽ ജയിൽ പോലെ അധഃകൃതരെയെല്ലാം ഒന്നിച്ചിട്ടടക്കുന്ന ഒരു സ്ഥലമായിരിക്കരുതെന്നാണു് എൻെറ അപേക്ഷ.

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[Mr. N. John Joseph.]

ഇന്നത്തെ കോളനി സിസ്റ്റം അധഃകൃതരെ ജയിലിൽ കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്ന ഒരു സമ്പ്രദായം പോലെയാണ് ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നത്. പട്ടണങ്ങൾ ഒഴിച്ചുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ അധഃകൃതകോളനി അൻപത് ഏക്കറിൽ കുറയാതെയിരിക്കണം, അവർക്ക് താമസിക്കുന്നതിനു കെട്ടിടം കെട്ടിക്കൊടുക്കുകയും കൃഷിചെയ്യുന്നതിനു സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ പതിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുകയും ചെയ്യണം. അല്ലാതെ കേവലം ജയിൽ വാസം അനുഭവിക്കുന്ന തരത്തിൽ ഒരു കോളനി എർപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് ഒരു പ്രയോജനവുമില്ല. ചുരുക്കിപ്പറയുന്നതായാൽ "കോളനിവേണം, കോളനിവേണം" എന്ന് അധഃകൃതർ പറയുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് ഗവണ്മെൻറു അവർക്കു കോളനികൊടുത്തു് എന്നു സമാധാനം പറയുകയും ചെയ്യും; അതു് അവർക്കു പ്രയോജനകരമായിത്തീരുകയുമില്ല. അങ്ങിനെ വരാതിരിക്കാൻ ഗവണ്മെൻറു് പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കണം.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : അങ്ങിനെ എവിടെയെങ്കിലും കോളനികൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): ഉണ്ട്. കുളത്തൂരുള്ള കോളനി സെൻട്രൽ ജയിൽ പോലെയാണ്. അവിടെ അധഃകൃതർക്കു യാതൊരു സൌകര്യവുമില്ല. അവിടെയുള്ള ധനവാന്മാരുടെ സൌകര്യത്തെ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചു മാത്രമാണ് അവിടെ ഒരു കോളനി ഉണ്ടാക്കിയതു്.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): അവിടെ എത്ര ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലമുണ്ട്, എത്ര കുടുംബക്കാർ താമസിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്?

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*) : അതു് സൂക്ഷ്മമായിട്ട് അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ.

MR. POTTAYIL S. KRISHNA PANICKAR (*Shertala II*) : മെംബർ വിവരമായി കാര്യങ്ങൾ അറിയാതെയാണോ ഈ പ്രസ്താവനകൾ എല്ലാം ചെയ്യുന്നത്?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : That question is out of order, because no member has a right to test the accuracy of what a man takes responsibility for saying Such suggestions are wrong.

MR. POTTAYIL S. KRISHNA PANICKAR (*Shertala II*) : I shall make a personal statement, Sir. Mr Asan was putting a question to the member, as to the extent of the Kulathur colony, the number of families that are made to inhabit it, etc. He replied that he had no personal idea in the matter. Without any personal idea, he was making a very strong condemnation that a jail has been put up somewhere near Kulathur in the name of the depressed classes and all that. That was the reason why I put the question.

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DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I have heard Mr. Krishna Panickar's explanation. I must say this. When Mr. Joseph made a clear statement before the House, he said that he had visited that colony, but that he was unable to give information as to the number of persons living and so forth. There is no use pursing the matter further. Mr. Joseph did not say that he was ignorant of all conditions. He may be ignorant of a few details. Therefore, in spite of Mr. Panickar's explanation, I hold that his question is not relevant.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*) : കുളത്തൂരുള്ള കോളനിയിൽ അധഃകൃതക്ക് സ്വന്തമായി കൃഷിചെയ്യുന്നതിനു ഉള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളോ, സൗകര്യങ്ങളോ ഇല്ലാ എന്നുള്ളതു് എനിക്ക് സൂക്ഷ്മമായിട്ടറിയാം.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Incom Tax Commissioner*) : കുളത്തൂരിൽ അധഃകൃതർക്ക് കൃഷിയാവശ്യത്തിനു പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കത്തക്ക വണ്ണം വേറെ സ്ഥലങ്ങളുണ്ടോ ?

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*) : വേറെയും സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ട്.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum - Rural*) : കുളത്തൂർ കോളനി പോലെയുള്ള സൌകര്യങ്ങളോടുകൂടി കോളനി സ്ഥാപിക്കാനേ സാധിക്കയുള്ളു എങ്കിൽ അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള കോളനികൾ സ്ഥാപിക്കരുതു് എന്നാണോ മെമ്പറുടെ അഭിപ്രായം ?

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*) : അതുകൊണ്ടു് യാതൊരു പ്രയോജനവും ഇല്ല. അധഃകൃതകോളനി അധഃകൃതക്ക് കൃഷിവേലചെയ്യുന്നതിനുകൂടി സൌകര്യമുള്ള നാട്ടിൻപുറങ്ങളിലായിരിക്കണം.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum - Rural*) : കുളത്തൂർ അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള സ്ഥലമല്ലേ?

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*) : അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള സ്ഥലമാണെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertalai*) : കുളത്തൂർ അധഃകൃതകോളനിയിൽ എത്ര ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലമുണ്ടു് ?

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): പത്തേക്കർ സ്ഥലം തികച്ചുണ്ടോ എന്നു സംശയമാണു്.

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil II*) : അധഃകൃതകോളനിക്കു എത്ര ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലം വേണമെന്നാണു് മെമ്പറുടെ അഭിപ്രായം?

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*) : പട്ടണങ്ങളില്ലാതെയുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ അധഃകൃതകോളനിക്കു് ൪൦ ഏക്കറിൽ കുറയാതെയുള്ള സ്ഥലം വേണമെന്നു ഞാൻ മുൻപേതന്നെ പറഞ്ഞുകഴിഞ്ഞു.

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[Mr. N. John Joseph.]

കന്നകാലിവനം, വിറകുവനം തുടങ്ങിയ സ്ഥലങ്ങളും തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ധാരാളമുണ്ട്. ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ, കന്നകാലികളെക്കാളും യോഗ്യമായ രീതിയിൽ അധഃകൃതരെ പരിഗണിച്ച് കോളനിയുണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുത്താൽ അതു് അവരുടെ പുരോഗമനത്തെ വളരെ സഹായിക്കും. കോളനികളിൽ ആശുപത്രി, സ്കൂൾ, ഡിസ്പെൻസറി, ആരോഗ്യസംരക്ഷണത്തിനുള്ള മറ്റു സൌകര്യങ്ങൾ ഇവയെല്ലാം ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നാൽ മാത്രമേ അതുകൊണ്ടു പ്രയോജനമുണ്ടാകുകയുള്ളൂ.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): പത്തേക്കർ ഉള്ള ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തു നൂറു് അധഃകൃതർ താമസിക്കുന്നതിനു സ്ഥലം വേണമെന്നു് ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിരുന്നുണ്ടു്. അങ്ങിനെ വരുമ്പോൾ എന്തു ചെയ്യണം?

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): അവിടെ എത്രപേർക്കു് താമസിക്കാൻ സൌകര്യമുണ്ടോ അതിനുംപേക്കു സ്ഥലം കൊടുക്കുകയും, ശേഷമുള്ളവർക്കു് വേറെ സ്ഥലം കൊടുക്കുകയും ചെയ്യണം.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): അവർ എല്ലാവരും ഒരേസ്ഥലത്തുതന്നെ താമസിക്കാൻമാത്രം സ്ഥലം മതി എന്നാവശ്യപ്പെട്ടാൽ എന്താണു ചെയ്യേണ്ടതു് ?

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): അവർ അറിവില്ലാത്തവരാണു്. തൽക്കാല സൌകര്യം മാത്രം നോക്കി അവർ അപേക്ഷിച്ചെങ്കിൽതന്നെയും അവരെ ഉപദേശിച്ചു് മറ്റുസ്ഥലങ്ങൾ കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള മുമതല ഗവൺമെൻറിനുണ്ടു്.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തു ധാരാളം ആളുകൾ പ്രവേശിച്ചാൽ കുറേപ്പേരെ അവിടെ താമസിപ്പിച്ചു ശേഷമുള്ളവരെ ഇറക്കിവിടണമെന്നാണോ മെമ്പർ പറയുന്നതു് ?

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): എന്നു ഞാൻ പറയുന്നില്ല. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ വിസ്തൃതമായ സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ ധാരാളമുണ്ടു്. അപ്രകാരമുള്ള ഭാഗങ്ങളിൽ അധഃകൃതരെ പ്രവേശിപ്പിച്ചു താമസിപ്പിക്കണം.

ഇങ്ങനേ രണ്ടോ മൂന്നോ നാലോ കോളനികൾ മാത്രംസ്ഥാപിച്ചാൽ പോര.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): ഗവൺമെൻറിന്റെ അധീനതയിൽ ഓരോ താലൂക്കിലും അധഃകൃത കോളനികൾ സ്ഥാപിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം ധാരാളം സ്ഥലമുണ്ടോ ?

MR. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): ധാരാളമുണ്ടെന്നു് എനിക്കറിയാം.

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MR. N. E. VERUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*) : ഗവൺമെൻറിന്റെ അധീനതയിലുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളുണ്ടോ ?

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*) : ഗവൺമെൻറിന്റെ അധീനതയിലുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റിയാണു ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു്. ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ഞാൻ മുമ്പു പറഞ്ഞ സൌകര്യങ്ങൾ ചെയ്തുകൊടുത്താൽമാത്രമേ അധഃകൃതർക്കു് അതുകൊണ്ടുള്ള പ്രയോജനമുണ്ടാവുകയൊള്ളു. വിശേഷിച്ചും അധഃകൃതർക്കായി ഒഴിച്ചിടപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ അവരുടെ താമസത്തിനും കൃഷിക്കും തരെ പര്യാപ്തങ്ങളല്ലെന്നു ഇതിനുമുമ്പു പല സന്ദർഭങ്ങളിലും ഗവൺമെൻറിനെ ഉൽബോധിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതാണു്.

MR. P. C. KURIYAN (*Kottayam I*) : അധഃകൃതർ കാളനികളിൽ താമസിച്ചാൽ നാട്ടിലെ കൃഷിക്കു ദോഷം വരികയില്ലേ ?

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*) : നാട്ടിലെ കൃഷി മുടക്കം വരികയില്ല. നാട്ടിൻപുറങ്ങളിലാണു് കാളനികൾ സ്ഥാപിക്കേണ്ടതു്. എന്നാൽമാത്രമേ അധഃകൃതർക്കും കൂലിവേല കിട്ടുവാൻ സൌകര്യമുണ്ടാവുകയുള്ളു.

അവർക്കായി ഒഴിച്ചിടപ്പെട്ട സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ നല്ലതല്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടാണു് അധഃകൃതർ ആ വക സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ പതിച്ചുവാങ്ങിക്കാത്തതു്. അധഃകൃതർക്കായി ഒഴിച്ചിടപ്പെട്ട സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ അന്യർ കൈവശപ്പെടുത്തിയതിനു പകരം വേറെ സ്ഥലം അധഃകൃതർക്കായി ഗവൺമെൻറു നീക്കിവച്ചിട്ടില്ല.

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*): നാട്ടിലെ കൃഷിക്കു തരക്കേടുണ്ടാകുമെന്നു വിചാരിച്ചു് അധഃകൃതർ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്ന സൌകര്യങ്ങൾ ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നുണ്ടോ ?

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*) : ഇല്ല; അധഃകൃതർക്കും നല്ലപോലെ ജീവിക്കുവാൻ അവകാശമുണ്ടെന്നു ഗവൺമെൻറു മനസ്സിലാക്കണം. അന്യരുടെ സ്വാർത്ഥത്തെ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചു് അധഃകൃതരെ താമസിപ്പിക്കരുതു്. അധഃകൃതർ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതരത്തിൽ കാളനികൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുത്താൽ അവരുടെ സ്ഥിതി നന്നാകുമെന്നുള്ളതിനു യാതൊരു സംശയവുമില്ല. അതിനാൽ ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള പ്രമേയത്തെ അധഃകൃതരോടു് പ്രത്യേകാനുകമ്പയുള്ള സഹൃദയന്മാരെല്ലാവരുംകൂടി പാസ്സാക്കി നടപ്പിൽവരുത്തണമെന്നു് അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു. കാളനികൾ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് ഒന്നുരണ്ടു സ്ഥലത്തു കാളനികൾ കൊടുത്താൽ അവർ തൃപ്തിപ്പെട്ടുകൊള്ളുമെന്നും തെറ്റിദ്ധരിക്കരുതു്.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. N. John Joseph.]

കാളനി സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്ന വിഷയത്തിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറു പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധ പതിപ്പിക്കയും പട്ടണങ്ങളൊഴിച്ചുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലെ കാളനികൾക്കു 10 ഏക്കറിൽ കുറയാതെയിരിക്കയും, കാളനികളിൽ ആശുപത്രി, രാപ്പള്ളിക്കൂടം, പകൽ പള്ളിക്കൂടം, ആരോഗ്യസംരക്ഷണത്തിനാവശ്യമുള്ള മറ്റു സൌകര്യങ്ങൾ മുതലായവ ഉണ്ടാക്കികൊടുക്കയും വെയ്ക്കണമെന്ന് അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടുകൊണ്ട് വിരമിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur* cum *Pattanapuram*): I have great pleasure in supporting the resolution moved by Mr. Kesavan Sastri. The question of establishing colonies for the depressed classes is one that engaged the attention of the Co-operative Enquiry Committee; and Mr. Devadhar, the President of that Committee asked me to supply him with a scheme for it; accordingly I prepared a scheme, but he thought it was too ambitious and therefore the Committee, after considering the whole question, recommended to Government the establishment of few colonies on a more moderate scale. Their recommendation is contained on page 112 of the Report which is quoted below:—

> "—We are strongly of opinion that any expenditure incurred by the State in the interest of its ultimate national well being and for the betterment of this class by providing them with co operative societies, uplift centres well planned colonies, cottage industries, etc., would be a very justifiable investment especially when these classes and their needs have been neglected so long in the past. In our opinion, therefore, at least ten such colonies might be started immediately, each consisting of twenty families and each family should have at least 25 cents of land, two cows, a small cottage, some 25 cocanut trees and at least some betel creepers, etc. All these will cost between Rs. 200 and Rs. 250 for a family".

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Quotations must not be very long.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur* cum *Pattanapuram*): It is not very long. I am finished.

> "Thus one colony would cost between Rs. 4,000 to 5,000. The cost of the ten colonies would be only Rs. 50,000 and this could be recovered with a nominal rate of interest in 12 to 15 years at the most by instalments at the rate of Rs. 2 per mensem from each family".

That is the recommendation of the Co-operative Enquiry Committee. This is a definite recommendation by the Committee and I do not know what the Government have done in order to implement it. I think it is a very moderate scheme and the Government should take up this question into their serious consideration.

A doubt was raised by some members as to whether there was not the danger of segregation if separate colonies are started for Harijans. It was said that in Cochin the depressed classes had protested against such segregation. I must say that I am not aware of the depressed classes of Cochin having protested against separate colonies on the ground of segregation, they are already segregated everywhere and no greater harm can be done by establishing separate colonies for them where they get the advantage of settling down as peasant proprietors.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Are they segregated even now? Do they not live near other people in their own compounds?

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur* cum *Pattanapuram*): They are segregated. They are not allowed to mix with other people or live near them I know this is a fact even in Travancore. Everybody knows that in British Indian villages they are compelled to live outside the village. No greater harm can, therefore, be done by allowing them to live in colonies. Again the question of segregation can arise only as long as their disabilities continue; *i. e.*, untouchability and unapprochability exist. It is now our endeavour to abolish it So there can be no question of segregation at all when these disabilitfes disappear. I have heard of attempts being made to start Nair colonies and Christian colonies. There are German colonies, there are French colonies, there are English colonies and so on. In none of these cases the question of segregation arose. Why? Because there was no question of untouchability and unapproachability among them. When the question of untouchability and unapproachability is solved, the idea of segregation will also be solved. Therefore I do not think there is any danger even if separate colonies are established for the depressed classes,

Secondly it is necessary that efforts should be made to elevate the depressed class people from the stage in which they are placed now. They are not fit, or, at any rate, they do not feel that they can boldly live with other people now. A certain amount of boldness and courage must be created in them. This can be done more easily if they live in colonies.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I have to observe that all this is beyond the scope of the resolution. The wording of the resolution does not warrent an elaborate discussion of this kind. The resolution reads:—

> "This Assembly recommends to the Government that sanction be accorded for a colony each being opened for the use of the depressed classes by the Protector of the Depressed Classes in South, Central and North Travancore".

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur* cum *Pattanapuram*): While not questioning your ruling, I must say Sir, what I am now saying is absolutely relevant for this reason; that when we are discussing the desirability of establishing separate colonies for the depressed classes we must also take into account the particular evils that may arise out of the establishment of such colonies and how to cure them. Therefore it is perfectly relevant.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I consider it to be irrelevant for the reason that Mr. Changanachery Parameswaran Pillai prefixed his remarks by the statement that he is supporting the resolution. The language of the resolution is definite and precise so that this question need not be elaborated. A passing reference has already been made.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur* cum *Patianapuram*): I have already said what I have to say in regard to relevancy and I stick to it.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. P. C. KURIYAN (*Kottayam I*) The member was referring to Nair and Christian Colonies.

May I know what is its implication ?

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur* cum *Pattanapuram*) : I was not saying that as a matter o act they were established. I know that the Nairs had an idea of establishing colonies for themselves where lands are available and I have not heard of the Nairs being segregated as a result of it. Therefore the resolution now moved is a very modest resolution. It is still more modest than the recommendation of the Co-operative Enquiry Committee itself. I would commend the resolution to Government.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*) : As it is, in several Tamil districts and in South Travancore, is not the depressed class people a necessary appendix to every village ?

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur* cum *Pattanapuram*) : Yes, it may be.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*) : Is it the idea of the Hon'ble member that it should be introduced in places where they do not now exist ?

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur* cum *Pattanapuram*) : In every part of the country the same model cannot be adopted. That for South Travancore may have to be different from that for North Travancore.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : In regard to the Nair Colony idea, may I know whether it is of a recent growth or whether it existed in former days among the Nairs ?

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur* cum *Pattanapuram*) : Very recent.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*) : May I know whether...

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : There is one difficulty. I must say that, in regard to the other Hon'ble members who put the questions, there was some inclination on their part to ask the questions, when the member was in possession of the House. Because I noticed that, I allowed them to put the qustions. But I did not notice that in the case of Mr. Varughese. The member has already taken his place.

MR. N. E VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*) : I also stood up, Sir

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : But I did not notice it.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : I also support the spirit of the resolution. But I must say that I am not a man who consider myself to be an expert in the problem of the depressed classes. Yet I have travelled a good portion of Travancore and Cochin and certain parts of Malabar, with my eyes open. I have observed the life and condition of the depressed classes in these parts and I must say there is absolutely no segregation of depressed classes, whatever else there might be. If you say there is segregation here, it is due to the misunderstanding of the meaning of the word. We find, as a matter of fact that it is

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

one of the very few bright spots in the midst of the bad treatment that is generally meted out to the depressed classes. That is advantageous to them though it cannot be considered as a conscious service done to them by other people. They are not clustered in a street or segregated from cultural and other influences of other communities. As a result we find that our depressed classes are entirely different from the depressed classes in British India or anywhere else. I can assert that, because I have seen the depressed classes in British India as well. I have not been devoting my whole time to this question; still I find that in Cochin there was a protest from the depressed classes against this question of segregation.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The House will now adjourn and meet again at two O' clock.

The House adjourned for lunch at 1 P. M. and reassembled at 2 P. M. with the Deputy President in the Chair.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): Sir, when I said that there was protest from the depressed classes themselves against the idea of segregated colonies, I was referring to the criticism made in a Cochin paper edited by a depressed class gentleman, I mean the paper called "Sahodaran".

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Is the editor of the "Sahodaran" a member of the depressed class community?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: That does not arise. Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai was saying that an article appeared in that journal.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): He said that it is edited by a member of the depressed class community.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): I said so.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know his name?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: That is quite irrelevant.

MR. P. C. KURIYAN (*Kottayam I*): May I know whether Ezhavas are included among the depressed classes?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: That question does not arise. I have already said when Mr. Nair put a question that what Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai said was that such an opinion appeared in a certain journal.

MR. P. C. KURIYAN (*Kottayam I*): The honourable member said that the paper was edited by a member of the depressed class community.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Do not drag in unnecessary names. I heard what the honourable member said and I have not forgotten it. I am quite alive to what he said.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*): ജനാധിവാസമുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളും അതുപോലെയുള്ള ഗ്രാമങ്ങളും വിട്ടിട്ട് പ്രത്യേകം സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ കോളനികൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന ഏർപ്പാടിനെയല്ലയോ അവിടെയുള്ള അധ്യക്ഷൻ എതിർത്തിട്ടുള്ളതു?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): കൊച്ചിയിൽ ബ്രിട്ടീഷിൻ ഡ്യയിലെപ്പോലെ ഗ്രാമങ്ങൾ ഉള്ളതായി എനിക്കറിവില്ല.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*): പട്ടണങ്ങളിലും അതുപോലെയുള്ള ഗ്രാമങ്ങളിലും ലഭിക്കുന്ന സൌകര്യാദികൾ തങ്ങൾക്കുകൂടി ലഭിക്കുവാനിടയാകാതിരിക്കത്തക്ക വിധം പ്രത്യേകമായി തിരിഞ്ഞു ഹരിജനങ്ങൾക്കു കോളനികൾ സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്നതിനെയല്ലേ കൊച്ചിയിലുള്ളവർ എതിർക്കുന്നതു?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): അല്ല, മറ്റു ജാതിക്കാർക്ക് പ്രവേശനം ഇല്ലാതെ ഹരിജനങ്ങൾക്കു മാത്രമായി പ്രത്യേകം തിരിച്ചു വച്ചിട്ടുള്ള കോളനികളോടാണ് അവർ എതിർപ്പു പ്രകടിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു.

Sir, I may also point out that recently Dr. Ambedkar, who would not be challenged as not being a member of the depressed class, himself has stated that the idea of segregated colony is not conducive to the full development of the depressed classes and for the extinction of differences between them and other communities. Sir, that is a question that does not need much arguments and I thought that the learned member who tried to controvert this point would have been in possession of these facts. In addition to being a public man of standing, he is the President of the Harijan Sevak Sangh for Kerala and ought to have special interest in this movement and in the literature connected with it. Leaving aside that, he also indirectly suggested that people who were against this idea of segregation are putting forward these arguments with a view to oppose the proposal of giving colonies to depressed classes. That is a very uncharitable view taken and it is unfair for any member to attribute such a base motive to another member. Sir, we are all interested in seeing that the depressed classes are given the fullest opportunities of development and that they are treated as equal to any other citizen in the land. Sir, I am as much concerned in it as any one else. I do not want them to exist for all time, as different classes, for other people's philanthropy to work upon. There are some people who want the existence of depressed classes for all time segregated and spoon-fed; with a view to exhibit that they are all great humanitarians always working for the benefit of the depressed classes. Suppose the disabilities of the depressed classes cease to exist and they become one with the other people. Then where can be the philanthropy of these people over-flow. There is that difficulty? But, Sir, I was keen to abolish if possible the existence of any society of people who have got any disabilities. When I say this it must not be understood that I am against colonies and against facilities being given to depressed classes to cultivate lands and improve their economic condition. But such colonies should not be exclusively reserved for depressed classes. Other people if and when they are willing to come in, must not be excluded. They must be allowed to live along with them equally and they should be given facilities to intermingle and create a spirit of harmony among them. I have been consulting with Harijan workers regarding this question and they were all willing and they appreciated

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

that there must be facilities for other people to come in. A rigid exclusion of the depressed classes is not in their interest at all. We find, Sir, a marked difference in respect of caste rigidity existing in Malabar and elsewhere. There is great difference in cleanliness, appearance and culture between the depressed classes in these parts and the depressed classes who are segregated in *cheries* or in slums in British India, segregated from the better class of society. The difference is due to the fact that these people are allowed to mingle with the better classes of societies in this land and they get facilities of improving themselves. That is a great advantage in their favour and that is the reason why we find the Harijan movement which was started with very great pomp and splendour in British India has not achieved that strength and force which it has attained in Travancore, and in Travancore we find the depressed classes are making rapid strides. I am against the idea of excluding them and I take that every well wisher of the depressed classes will also feel that it is wrong to segregate them in isolated villages. Other people, if they are willing, must be allowed to come and stay with them.

In this connection, I wish to point out one specific matter. When the town planning scheme is worked, a large number of depressed classes may have to be sent out from the Thampanoor valley. I will press on the attention of the Government that it would be a very good thing if they set apart and give facilities of habitation to depressed classes in the town when the town-planning scheme is worked out. They must be allowed to live and intermingle with other communities. These people are very necessary for the amenities of life of other people also, for we have to get labour and other services from them and if they are treated properly, I am sure they will not be a set of people to be shunned by anybody. I think they should not be treated as curious specimens of humanity for people to administer their benefactions from a pedestal. I think they must be treated as human beings and given full liberty and allowed to live along with and in intimate relation with other communities. It is this idea that I want to make clear. Sir, I do not want to take up more time. I support the spirit underlying this resolution.

MR. R. SIVARAMAN NAIR (*Tiruvalla II*): I support the motion. I am glad to find that there is a proposal by the Protector of Depressed Classes for the establishment of colonies and that the proposal has been accepted by Government but I am sorry to say that the activities of the Protector are confined to the Trivandrum town or to the suburbs of the Trivandrum taluk and to some of the neighbouring taluks. Sir, the proposal for the establishment of five colonies have been accepted by the Government. One is the Narikulam colony in Agasteesvaram taluk, another colony in Trivandrum, a third in Kulathur again in Trivandrum taluk, the fourth in Venganoor in the Neyyattinkara taluk and the fifth in Manamkulam, again in the Trivandrum taluk. Sir, I do not know why the activities of the department have been confined to the Trivandrum and neighbouring taluks.

Even in regard to ear-marking the areas, it has not gone further than Kottarakara. There are some lands ear-marked in Kottarakara

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. R. Sivaraman Nair]

and no activity has gone further north than the Kottarakara taluk in this particular. I fail to see why the Government have restricted their operations to these places. The conditions of the depressed classes in Central Travancore as well as in Northern Travancore are still worse than the conditions of the depressed classes we see here. Literacy among them is very much less and the wages they get still more poor and in every other respect they are in a much worse position than the depressed classes in Trivandrum town or in the Trivandrum taluk and its neighbourhood. I request the Government that they should consider earnestly the cause of the depressed classes in Central and North Travancore also and give them some colonies and provision may be made for the same next year at least. In this connection I may also point out that there is no difficulty in obtaining lands in Central or North Travancore. It may be difficult to get lands in the Trivandrum town or taluk, but I must say it will be very easy to get land in North Travancore. But it may not be possible to ear-mark any large areas. It may be possible for Government to buy some lands from private owners in several villages. In that case I think it would be better than ear-marking sites where the population is scanty. It is also far better to get small colonies in villages where there are people of other classes also living. The establishment of suitable colonies in North Travancore and Central Travancore will not therefore be too costly.

As I said before, the condition of the depressed classes there is still worse than the condition of the depressed classes here. I may say they are the depressed amongst the depressed classes. With these words I support the motion.

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil II*): Sir, I support the motion. It is the bounden duty of the Government as well as the people to help the depressed classes so that they may be raised to the level of the high class people. Sir, I say it is the moral duty of every citizen to do everything that is necessary for the uplift of the depressed classes. In this connection, I have to refer to one point. There are depressed class people in each and every community. Depressed class people have been existing in each and every community and have been existing from the very beginning of the community. To me, Sir, the depressed class people are a set of individuals who have no means of livelihood. Such individuals exist in every community. Moreover, in addition to these poor individuals, we have a set of people who have become landless and moneyless owing to the partition among the Nairs Ezhavas and Vellalas.....

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Do Nairs belong to the depressed class?

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil II*): Nairs do not belong to the depressed class as such.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: You mean there are depressed individuals among them?

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil II*) : Yes, Sir.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad II*): What is meant by depressed individuals ?

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil II*) : I did not say depressed individuals. I said there are individuals who have not sufficient means to live upon.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*) : അവരെയൊക്കെ അധഃകൃതവർഗ്ഗങ്ങളുടെ കൂട്ടത്തിലാണോ കണക്കാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നത്?

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil II*) : They are not included among the depressed class people as such. Till now the Government have not recognised such people as belonging to any depressed class.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*) : Is it the member's opinion that such poor people belonging to the Nair and other communities should be brought under the classification 'depressed classes' ?

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil II*) : I will come to that point

MR. P. C. KURIYAN (*Kottayam I*) : Are there depressed classes in all communities ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : The member has sufficiently explained that.

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil II*) : Sir, my submission is that it is the duty of the Government as also of the public to see that these poor people also are helped to some extent at least. I may just illustrate my position.

At Pallikal in my constituency, Chirayinkil, a certain Mohamedan was living in a *poramboke*. Sir, I may say he is the poorest among the poor. Still, without any mercy, the Taluk authorities, evicted him from that place on the ground that that *poramboke* had been reserved exclusively for the depressed classes. Sir, it is to this kind of distinction that I am objecting to.

Sir, Mr. Changanachery Paramesvaran Pillai said that there were proposals for the establishment of colonies for Christians and Nairs. That may be true. I do not know of any such proposal. Since he was for a long time President of the Nair Service Society, he might have realised the necessity and might have himself thrown out the suggestion in order to help the poor individuals belonging to the Nair community. Sir, to me it seems that the establishment of colonies is necessary for the depressed in all communities.

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*) : I am pleased to support the spirit of the resolution. Sir, reference has been made to the segregation of the depressed classes. It is true, Sir, that in British India they are segregated, being isolated forcibly. But there is difference between the two classes in British India and Travancore. There are very rich men among the depressed classes in British India. But, unfortunately, in Travancore, among the depressed classes, we do not have such men.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. G. Nilakantan.]

That is one of the chief reasons why our Government must do something for the amelioration of depressed classes in the State.

In regard to the Colonisation Scheme for the depressed classes, I would suggest two kinds of colonies, colonies for towns and colonies for villages. In Trivandrum, for instance, there are thousands of people belonging to the depressed classes who have not even huts to live in. It is the business of the Government to provide accommodation for these people. Sir, the Trivandrum Municipality is starting the construction of houses for its employees. In the same way, Government should take steps to construct model houses for the depressed classes and set apart sufficient land for them, so that, they may copy the model houses built by Government and learn to live a healthy life. In answer to a question put to the Chief Secretary, he said that there were over 5,000 coolies working in this town, and that all of them were houseless. They either live outside the town or on the streets in the town. Sir, is it not the business of the Government to provide accommodation for these people? I have worked out the expenditure that may have to be incurred for the construction of model houses for these people; it does not involve any very heavy expenditure.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : Does the member suggest that the Government should provide houses for all these people?

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*) : As far as possible. That is all.

In the case of the rural parts, in each village, 50 to 100 acres must be set apart ; and there also model houses must be constructed.

MR. P. C KURIYAN (*Kottayam I*) : What is the population of the depressed classes ?

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*) : Sir, I am not advocating the building of houses for all of them. I am only suggesting that the Government must teach them, must show them the way to live a clean life

In the 50 or 100 acres set apart for them, they must also be asked to carry on cultivation collectively so that the cultivation may prove economical and profitable.

Sir, if we establish colonies like those that I am suggesting, I am sure the condition of the depressed classes would improve. The object of effectively working out the scheme will be to create leaders among the depressed classes. If the Government embark on these noble experiments, they may rest assured of the general amelioration of the condition of the depressed classes.

With these words, I support the motion.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : Sir, I am all and always for the upliftment of the depressed classes. (*Laughter.*) But, I am against the policy of establishing isolated colonies for them. I come from a taluk where there is a very large number of depressed class people.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Is it Nedumangad?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Yes. (*Laughter.*)

When we go back into the history of Nedumangad, we find that at one time a Rani belonging to the depressed classes ruled over one part of Nedumangad known as Kokothamangalam.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*): ആ റാണിയുടെ പേരെ ന്തായിരുന്നു?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): "Kokotha," a Pulaya Rani.

MR. E. K. KUNJURAMAN (*Nominated*): Is it mere tradition or history?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): It is a historical fact, Sir. (*Laughter.*)

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil II*): What is the member's authority?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The Honourable member cannot cross-examine the member in possession of the House.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Sir, is there any historical record about that Rani?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): If the member would only accompany me, I shall satisfy him (*Laughter.*)

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Does Mr. S. J. Nair suggest that there are inscriptions which he could show to Mr. Thanu Pillai?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Inscriptions, monuments, institutions, everything, which exist even today to prove my statement, Sir. (*Laughter.*)

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*): Are there inscriptions pointing to this fact?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): There are institutions Sir. Inscriptions are for Malayalam scholars like my learned friend to study.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I think there is very little scope for this kind of talk, Mr. Nair.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): That is what I also think, Sir. Sir, we are now dealing with the very serious problem of the amelioration of the depressed classes in the State.

Sir, in Nedumangad, I have personal experience and personal and intimate knowledge of the condition of these poor people. Isolated colonies have been tried in Nedumangad. They isolate them from the rest of the population in the locality, so much so they do not get even sufficient work for their subsistence. During the recent malaria epidemic, when I had the good fortune or the misfortune to mingle with these people rather intimately, the universal complaint among them was that they were prepared to work but they could not get enough work and that they were actually starving till the Government distributed to them doles of rice. Sir, they were uttering absolute truth when they said that. Any kind of isolation or segregation of them,

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. S. J. Nair.]

in separate colonies, will not be conducive to the well-being and healthy growth of these people.

There is also another important aspect of the question. This isolation will compel them to remain depressed for ever. Sir, I do not think that is the idea of social reformers. We want to see that in course of time even the humblest and the poorest among the people becomes equal, in every respect, to any other citizen in the country. The ideal is that the very expression 'depressed' must disappear. Therefore my humble submission is that all lands available in centres inhabited by the so-called high class people should be set apart for the depressed classes, so that they may get work for their subsistence and may also, in course of time, rise in their social status.

With these words, I oppose the resolution, as it is.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Sir, I support the resolution. The idea underlying the resolution is that the depressed classes who are so well known to be landless and helpless must be provided with land for habitation and cultivation. These two demands deserve the fullest sympathy of this House. The depressed class population is about 12 lakhs and by this resolution I do not think that either Mr. Kesavan Sastri or anybody else expects the Government to provide sufficient lands for cultivation to the whole population, because it is a physical impossibility. All that is wanted by this resolution is to draw the attention of Government to the needs of the depressed classes. They are not very anxious, I believe, to be segregated, as was suggested in the wild forest or some reserve area where they could not get sufficient help from the members of other communities. But since a demand cannot be made that all available lands in the various parts of the State must be given to the depressed classes and since by the demand like this they can get provision at least for a few hundreds of their families, this proposal of colonisation is brought forward. The establishment of colonies, not only for the depressed classes but for landless persons in the country, is not a new subject. The Government had, I think, about ten years ago made certain proposals for the establishment of agricultural colonies and we find something like a colony near the Konni Agricultural School. This resolution only emphasises the necessity for the establishment of such colonies. It is generally believed that there are sufficient available lands which are fit for cultivation in the reserved area. If those lands are thrown open to persons who can cultivate, that step will add to the resources of the country as well as provide employment for people who are now unable to get on for want of occupation. What I want to suggest is that as far as possible the Government must see that the lands given to the depressed classes are so situated as to enable them to secure the support of the other communities as well. So, where lands are available either in the towns or in thickly populated villages it would be better to give preference to the

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

depressed class applicants. Where such lands are not available and where there is a demand, lands could be assigned in a large block for purpose of colonisation. The depressed class applicants might be given preference. Land could be given to them on advantageous terms. With regard to the applications from other communities, let the term be not so easy. Let persons who can pay the land value and tax without any concession on the part of the Government, pay them and cultivate those lands. This will enable the raising of the standard of living of the depressed classes. It will also enable them to get sufficient work with the help of the members of the other communities who happen to be their neighbours and there is every chance of the differences between the different classes being obliterated. With these words, I support the resolution.

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI (*Registrar of Co-operative Societies*): Sir. the depressed classes have, as has been already admitted by the honourable members, long been landless. To remedy this disability, it has been for some time now the declared policy of Government to set apart lands for assignment to these depressed classes on concessional terms. You might have read from the annual reports of the Land Revenue Department that a considerable area, over 6,000 acres, has been assigned in the name of the depressed classes on these concessional terms. The question of the establishment of colonies has been engaging the attention of Government during the past two years only since the appointment of the Protector of depressed classes.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Was there not a proposal for establishment of colonies long before the appointment of the Protector?

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI (*Registrar of Co-operative Societies*): There might have been a proposal probably. I am not aware of it. As a matter of fact, the proposal materialised only during the past two years, ever since the Protector assumed charge of his duties.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): May I know from the member whether any orders have been passed on the recommendation of the Co-operative Enquiry Committee in regard to this?

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI (*Registrar of Co-operative Societies*): Sir, the recommendations of the Co-operative Enquiry Committee are still under the consideration of Government. Although orders have been passed on some of the recommendations of the Committee, no order has been passed in respect of this particular recommendation, though Government have appreciated the need for the establishment of colonies and have taken action thereon, in pursuance to the suggestions contained in that report.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know from the member why it is that the scheme submitted by Mr. Changanachery Paramesvaran Pillai is not included in the appendices of the report?

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI (*Registrar of Co-operative Societies*): Sir, I was not the President of the Committee. I was only a member and I am not in a position to explain why there has been any commission or omission in the report.

The object of Government in establishing these depressed class colonies is two-fold. One is that, wherever compact areas are assigned in the name of the depressed classes, a colony is proposed to be established so as to render them facilities for social contact. Where compact areas are assigned in the name of the depressed classes, Government propose to assign to each family separate convenient blocks. The whole area will be sub-divided. Separate sites will be reserved for the construction of a common building for the purpose of congregational worship.

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*): Are there not compact areas in Quilon and Kottayam Divisions?

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI (*Registrar of Co-operative Societies*): I am coming to that.

The question has been asked why the activities of the Government are confined to South Travancore. Sir, it is not with a set purpose. It is because there has been a persistent demand from a large number of depressed class people in South Travancore ; and Government also felt the need for opening a colony near the Trivandrum town in view of the prospective development of the Tampanur valley.

MR. R. SIVARAMAN NAIR (*Tiruvalla II*): May I know from the member whether there are not landless depressed classes in North Travancore?

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI (*Registrar of Co-operative Societies*): I have said, Sir, that all the depressed classes are landless and that it has been the declared policy of Government to assign lands to them on concessional terms. What I say is that there has been no persistent demand from the depressed classes of North Travancore for the establishment of a colony. There has been a demand only for the registry of lands.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether the member is aware that there are persons among the depressed classes in Nedumangad Taluk who pay more than Rs. 25 as tax?

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI (*Registrar of Co-operative Societies*): I am thankful to the member for the information. I am not aware of even half a dozen among the depressed classes who are paying Rs. 25 as tax to Government.

MR. R. SIVARAMAN NAIR (*Tiruvalla II*): May I know from the member whether land has been earmarked for the depressed classes in any place in Central and North Travancore?

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI (*Registrar of Co-operative Societies*): Sir, tens of thousands of acres have been earmarked throughout the State. I do not dispute the statement of Mr. Kesavan Sastri that the and earmarked for assignment to the depressed classes is not in all

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

cases suitable and it is to eliminate the unsuitable areas that the Protector of depressed classes has been touring from one end of the country to the other. But it is not humanly possible for him to exhaust the inspection of all the areas in the State. He has done his very best and he has also completed the selection of areas in the places mentioned in the Administration Report.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): What is the additional area that has been earmarked after the appointment of the Protector of depressed classes?

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI (*Registrar of Co-operative Societies*): Sir, no additional lands have been earmarked after the appointment of the Protector. It has been done, I think, a few years ago. Now the work of the Protector is to select out of this land suitable areas and eliminate, as my friend Mr. Kesavan Sastri stated, the unsuitable areas, either for cultivation purposes or for purposes of habitation. These areas alone are being recommended for assignment to different families.

As I said, one of the objects is, when compact areas are assigned to depressed classes to establish a colony so that they may have the necessary facilities for social contact. Another object is, where there is congestion in a particular village, as you will find in the different villages in Nagercoil, Agastisvaram or Shencotta, to have extensions of the village so that they may have at least some of the amenities of village life.

MR. T. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara II*): What is the area now apportioned to a particular individual?

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI (*Registrar of Co-operative Societies*): It will depend upon the total area available. As a matter of fact, in that colony called Narikulam colony near Kottaram, an area of two acres was acquired by Government for the extension of the village and we propose to assign very small bits purely for the purpose of living. There is no idea of giving any area for cultivation. It is not a practicable proposition. This is purely for extension of the village. In Venganur, there has been a long and persistent demand for the establishment of a colony. Lands are not easily available there. Acquisition proceedings for two acres of land are in progress.

MR. T. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara II*): May I know from the member whether the land purchased is in an inaccessible and unapproachable part of the taluk?

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI (*Registrar of Co-operative Societies*): The lands have not been purchased yet. The Land Revenue Department is already attending to the acquisition of the land and private negotiations are being carried on for settling the price to be paid. In view of the prospective development of the Tampanur valley, we have acquired in the Anchamada *pakuthi* about six acres. The acquisition proceedings in regard to this are complete and the lands have been handed over to the Protector of the depressed classes. I am sure that in the course of the next year the colony would be established there.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. M. Govinda Pillai.]

The area to be apportioned to each family will depend upon the number of families who come forward to settle in that locality.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : Will not the colony be started only after the work in the Tamapanur valley is completed?

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI (*Registrar of Co-operative Societies*): Certainly not. It is intended to give habitation to the landless members of the depressed classes already in the Trivandrum town in that area. In regard to the Kulathur colony, Mr. Joseph said it was worse than a cell in the prison. Sir, a colony has not been established there by Government. The one already there is a nucleus which has given us the necessary encouragement to start an extension to it. The present nucleus has been started there under the auspices of a co-operative society. There are barely twelve or fifteen houses. As a matter of fact, I have inspected the colony several times and it never appeared to me that the people living there are occupying cells as in the Central Jail.

I have talked to those poor people. They were immensely pleased with the activities of the Co-operative Society which enabled them to settle down in those homes. The 25 acres acquired by Government have already been parcelled out and the materials for the construction of houses have arrived. The people have already begun cultivation. In the course of a few months, about 20 and odd families will settle in that colony.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : What is the cost of each house?

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI (*Registrar of Co-operative Societies*): Government are not constructing the houses, but are giving a contribution from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 to each family for constructing the houses. Government are also contributing funds for buildings for congregational worship and for social amenities.

It cannot be said that Government are indifferent to the needs and requirements of North and Central Travancore. As I said at the outset, there has not been a persistent demand from those places. So far, no memorials or representations have been received by the Registrar or the Protector for the establishment of colonies in those places.

MR. R. SIVARAMAN NAIR (*Tiruvalla II*) : May I know whether they are aware of the helpless condition of these depressed classes?

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI (*Registrar of Co-operative Societies*): I have repeated more than once that they are aware of it.

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*) : If the Government feel that the establishment of colonies is good for the depressed classes, why should they wait for persistent demands from Quilon and Kottayam Divisions before colonies are established there?

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI (*Registrar of Co-operative Societies*): My honourable friend will concede that Government are not in a position, for want of funds, to establish colonies throughout the State.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*) : May I ask whether it is a question of funds only ?

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI (*Registrar of Co-operative Societies*) : It is a question of funds only.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): What is the expenditure involved ?

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI (*Registrar of Co-operative Societies*) : Funds will be necessary for contribution for dwelling houses, acquisition of lands where lands are not available, etc.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : Can they not be given loans on easy terms ?

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI (*Registrar of Co-operative Societies*) : Yes. But Government have to construct wells etc. The amounts already advanced have not been recovered so far. It will not be a practical proposition at all to give free donations in every case. So far as the Kulathur colony and Suchindram colony are concerned, the amount advanced has not yet been recovered.

MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI (*KalkulamII*) : May I know the area of land assigned for the depressed classes of the Kalkulam taluk ?

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI (*Registrar of Co-operative Societies*) : I am not in a position to give that information. Probably my friend the Land Revenue Commissioner will be able to give that information.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*) :ഒരു കാളനിക്ക് കാഞ്ഞത് എത്ര രൂപാവരെ ചെലവാക്കാമെന്നാണ് ഗവൺമെൻറ്റ് ശിക്കുന്നത് എന്ന ദയവായി പറയുമോ?

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI (*Registrar of Co-operative Societies*) : No such estimate has been prepared or fixed. According to circumstances, local conditions, and demands, Government will determine the expenditure to be incurred on particular colonies.

I am sure the mover of the resolution will agree with me in thinking that Government are not indifferent to their demands and I can assure the member that once there is a demand from any colony and compact areas are available, Government will be prepared to start the establishment of the necessary colony in Central and North Travancore as early as possible. In view of this assurance, I hope the member will not press the motion.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : How many families are likely to be sent to the Vattiyurkavu colony ?

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI (*Registrar of Co-operative Societies*) : We have acquired 6 acres and 27 cents of land. The size of each block will be reduced as the number of applications increases.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*) : സർ, അധഃകൃത സംരക്ഷണത്തിനുള്ള എല്ലാ സഹായങ്ങളും ഗവൺമെൻറിന്റെയും അതുപോലെ പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെയും ഭാക്ഷിണ്യാതിരേകത്തെയാണ് ആശ്രയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നത്. ഗവൺമെൻറ മെമ്പർ പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ച അഭി

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[Mr. T. T. Kesavan Sastri.]

പ്രായങ്ങൾ വളരെ ദയവേറിയതും അധഃകൃത സംരക്ഷണത്തിനു ഇന്നത്തെതിൽ കൂടുതൽ എന്തെല്ലാം സൌജന്യങ്ങൾ ചെയ്യുവാൻ കഴിയുമോ അവയെല്ലാം ചെയ്യുവാൻ തയ്യാറുണ്ടെന്നുള്ള ഒരു മനഃസ്ഥിതിയെ ദ്യോതിപ്പിക്കുന്നതുമാകുന്നു. അധഃകൃതർക്കു് ഇപ്പോഴത്തെപോലുള്ള കാളനികം ഉണ്ടാക്കി താമസിക്കുന്നതു് ഇന്നത്തെ സ്ഥിതിക്കു് ഒരിക്കലും യോജിക്കുന്നതല്ലെന്നും ഇന്നത്തെ നിലക്കു് അവക്കു എന്തെങ്കിലും മേന്മ കിട്ടണമെങ്കിൽ അവരെക്കാൾ സാമൂഹ്യമായും സാമ്പത്തികമായും സാംസ്കാരികമായും ഉയർന്നിട്ടുള്ള ആളുകളുമായി സഹകരിക്കത്തക്കവിധത്തിൽ കാളനികം ഉണ്ടാക്കിയാൽ മാത്രമേ സാധിക്കയുള്ളുവെന്നും ചില മെമ്പർമാർ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. അതു ശരിതന്നെ. എന്നാൽ ജീവിതസൌകര്യങ്ങൾ ഒട്ടുംതന്നെ ഇല്ലാതെ വിഷമിക്കുന്നവർക്കു ഗവൺമെൻറു ചെയ്യുന്ന സൌജന്യങ്ങൾ എല്ലാം യഥാക്രമം എല്ലാപേർക്കും എത്തിച്ചേരണമെന്നുള്ള ഒരൊറ ഉദ്ദേശമാണു് ഈ പ്രമേയം അവതരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു് എന്നെ പ്രധാനമായി പ്രേരിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഈ സഹായങ്ങളും സൌജന്യങ്ങളും എല്ലാവർക്കും ലഭിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണമുള്ള ഒരു് ഏർപ്പാടുകൾ നടപ്പിൽവരുത്തുന്നതിനു് ഗവൺമെൻറു വേണ്ടതെല്ലാം ചെയ്യുമെന്നും അധഃകൃതരുടെ ജീവിതാവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കു വേണ്ട മറ്റു സൌകര്യങ്ങൾ എല്ലാം ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കുമെന്നും ആണു് ഗവൺമെൻറു മെമ്പറുടെ പ്രസ്താവനയിൽനിന്നും ഞാൻ മനസ്സിലാക്കിയതു്. അതിനാൽ ഈ പ്രമേയം തൽക്കാലം പ്രസ്സുചെയ്യണമെന്നു് ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : "തൽക്കാലം പ്രസ്സുചെയ്യണമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല" എന്നു പറയുന്നതു ശരിയല്ല. ഇപ്പോൾ പ്രമേയം പിൻവലിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*) : അതുകൊണ്ടു ഈ പ്രമേയം ഇപ്പോൾ ഞാൻ പിൻവലിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. പിൻവലിക്കുന്ന വിഷയത്തിൽ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മെമ്പർമാരെല്ലാവരും എന്നോടു യോജിക്കുമെന്നു വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു.

The resolution was by leave withdrawn.

Nedumangad Munsiff's Court.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : Sir, I beg to move the following Resolution :

This Assembly recommends to Government that the Temporary Munsiff's court established at Nedumangad be confirmed there.

Sir, for the first time in the history of the Judicial Department in Travancore, about one hundred years ago, Munsiffs' courts were established in various parts of the State. At that time my taluk, due to its importance, had the good fortune to possess one. That

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court was located at Pirappankod in the Nedumangad taluk. After several years, that court was shifted to Chirayinkil, and from there to Attingal. So, the present court at Attingal was the former court at Nedumangad. Also, the fact that, at the very beginning, when Munsiffs' courts were established in Travancore, Government thought it fit to establish a court in the Nedumangad Taluk speaks very well about the importance of the taluk, about the nature of the taluk, and about the necessity of having a Munsiff's court at Nedumangad.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): I rise to a point of order. I am fully aware of the fact that members send up Resolutions on matters of general public interest. We had occasions during the discussion of the budget to bring forward local needs.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): Another point of order. The Resolution having been admitted, is it not against the discretion of the Chair to raise this point of order now?

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): My point of order is whether such resolutions as relate to local needs can be discussed at a time when important questions of policy should be discussed.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The point raised by Mr. Elenkath does not really arise in the present case. The Resolution was admitted by the President and ballotted. The Chair has no right to prevent its discussion at this stage.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Sir, after the Nedumangad people had been deprived of their hope some years ago, there began an agitation in the taluk for the establishment of a Munsiff's court. That agitation went on continuously for a period of about 25 years.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): When was the Pirappankod court taken to Chirayinkil?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): About 1063.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): How far is it from the Kallar trace?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): There is no Kallar trace there, Sir.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): During the time of *Kokkotha Rani*, was there a court at the place?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Sir, *Kokkotha* was a Pulaya Rani who ruled over Kokkothamangalam. At that time the Travancore State in its present form was not in existence.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I believe the Honourable member appreciates the spirit in which questions are being put.

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayikil II*): How many cases were filed in 1110?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): In 1110, the number of original suits filed was 1,045; the number of Small Cause suits was 533. This is excluding other suits pending then.

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MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): How many of these were Jenmi suits?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Some were Jenmi suits, some were debtors' suits and some were creditors' suits.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): May I know how long the court was in existence at Pirappankod?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): For about 50 years.

MR. T. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara II*): May I ask whether the inhabitants of Kulathumel and Veeranakavu Pakuthies have put in a petition to Government requesting to have these Pakuthies tagged on to the jurisdiction of Neyyattinkara because these Pakuthies are 12 miles away from the Nedumangad Munsiff's Court?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): No, Sir. On the other hand, the people of the Nedumangad taluk have submitted memorials to Dewan Mr. Austin and to Nawab Sir Mahomed praying that the civil jurisdiction of none of the Pakuthies be taken away from the Nedumangad taluk. We do not want our taluk to be bifurcated.

MR. T. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara II*): May I ask whether certain pakuthies of the Neyyattinkara taluk are within the jurisdiction of the Trivandrum Munsiff's court?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): I know it. But that is matter for the people of Trivandrum and Neyyattinkara. I represent the Nedumangad taluk. So far as our interests are concerned we do not want our Pakuthies to be taken away from the jurisdiction of the Munsiff's court at Nedumangad. As a result of the agitation that we set up for the establishment of a Munsiff's Court at Nedumangad, the Government were pleased to grant us this temporary court as a Munsiff-Magistrate's Court. Due to heavy work in that court it was bifurcated about, 1½ years ago. If we look at the volume of work there, it would be evident to the honourable members here that my request, rather our request, for confirming the temporary court is just and reasonable. The court was started on 1-7-1103. It had then 438 original suits and 486 small cause suits; in 1104, the number was 795 and 835. In 1105 the number was 675 and 746; in 1106, it was 569 and 612; in 1107, it was 647 and673; in 1108, 601 and 653; in 1109, 708 and 612; 1110, 1045 and 583 respectively. The above numbers I have cited before the House would clearly show that our request for confirming the court is only fair. Further, if we look into the pendency of the number of cases in the court, one need not doubt about confirming it. There are so many cases pending execution in that court.

In this connection I wish to submit one observation, with regard to the findings of the Law's Delays Commissioner. Sir, the Commissoner has submitted at the time of his report that the work in the present temporary Munsiff's Court at Nedumangad was so heavy and hence he suggested that the present temporary court must be made permanent and an additional court also started to help the present court. In addition to this, the Commissioner suggested that the First Class Magistrate's Court should also be started and some pakuthies taken away from the jurisdiction of this court with a view to lighten the work there.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): Is it the fear of the member now that even the temporary court will be taken away?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): The court was started in 1103. All along we have been anxiously waiting for the confirmation of it. And if it is done so, the people of Nedumangud Taluk will become quite satisfied.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I would like to make an observation which I should have made a little earlier. But I heard the member repeating the words "we" and "our" very often. He speaks" of "our demand" meaning the demand of the people of Nedumangad. Under the constitution, a member can certainly place any matter before the House. So the words 'my request' will be legitimate. The law also provides for the presentation of petitions by people. Mr. S. J. Nair has not presented any such petition from the people of Nedumangad So I am saying this that the words 'our request' has not any greater force than the words 'my request'.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): Is that the reason why the member thinks that the temporary court might be abolished?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): As for that matter the Government can abolish any court in any place, even the High Court of Travancore. But the circumstances, the necessity in the place, the people's demand—all these must be taken into consideration for confirming the temporary court at Nedumangad.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): Will the situation improve by confirming the court at Nedumangad?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): I am not going to answer that question. I am using that expression 'our request' instead of 'my request' for the sake of dignity of the expression.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The member's time is up.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I think the mover has 20 minutes.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): I have yet 10 minutes more, Sir

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The member cannot bargain. I shall allow him one minute more.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Under rule 65 of the Assembly—

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: All that does not arise.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): The mover of the resolution has 20 minutes.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Please finish your speech within a minute and come to the conclusion.

MR. S J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Sir, only after stating my facts I can come to the conclusion. After the introduction I cannot all on a sudden jump to the conclusion. That is my honest difficulty Sir.

I was at the point of the recommendations of the Law's Delays Commissioner.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The member shall not have more time than to state his conclusion.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): I submit for the consideration of this House that, so far as the recommendation of the Law's Delays Commissioner was concerned, that there should be an additional court to help the present court the suggestion of the Commissioner that there should be change of jurisdiction of the court must not be considered. I would submit to the earnest consideration of the honourable members of this House as well as Government that present temporary court at Nedumangad needs confirmation from the point of view of the area of the taluk, of the importance of the taluk, of the absence of sufficient means of communication in the taluk and the volume of work in the Court at Nedumangad.

MR. P. C. KURIYAN (*Kottayam I*): Sir, I oppose the resolution.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): There must be somebody to second the resolution.

MR. T. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara II*): Sir, I second the resolution. Even though I represent only a particular portion of the country, I do not wish, rather it is not in my element, Sir, to crib and confine my sympathies to my constituency alone and to glance with an eye of abhorrence and detestation on the aspirations and attempts made by other honourable members representing other parts of the country, in bringing to the pointed attention of Government certain grievances pertaining to their constituency alone. Sir, the reasons for confirming the temporary Munsiff's Court at Nedumangad has been so eloquently, clearly and emphatically placed before the House by my honourable friend Mr. S. J. Nair that I do not wish to paint the lily. With these few words, I have very great pleasure in seconding the resolution.

MR. P. C. KURIYAN (*Kottayam I*): I oppose the resolution. I think it may not be quite fair for one honourable member to reflect on the conduct of another. Of course, it is not fair to this House to waste the time by moving a resolution on such subjects.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: You must withdraw that word 'waste' Mr. Kuriyan.

MR P. C. KURIYAN (*Kottayam I*): Yes, Sir. All that I mean is that one should not take advantage of the House and bring in subjects which could otherwise be enlightened by means of interpellations. If the resolution had been for improving the judiciary, I would certainly have supported it. But this is purely for confirming a court in a particular place. After all, we get only one non-official day after a business of ten official days and I wish to record my protest that matters on public interest should not be lightly considered.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: All that is quite irrelevant, incorrect and unfair, (Mr. S. J. Nair, *Hear, hear*).

MR. P. C. KURIYAN (*Kottayam I*): With these words I oppose the resolution.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Sir, every one in this House has heard much of this Nedumangad temporary court.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Is that observation in order?

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : It is a statement of fact.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : Perhaps, all that I have to do therefore is to recapituate what has been mentioned in this House on various occasions and at various stages. Interpellations have been asked, budget motions have been made and I believe my friend Mr. S. J. Nair had also given notice of a resolution on the subject on previous occasions, so that we all know much about this Nedumangad court. My task therefore is easy in that I have only to invite the members to a consideration of what has been mentioned already. I quite sympathise with Mr. S. J. Nair (Mr. S. J. Nair : *Hear, hear*) in his demand to have the court made permanent. But there is one difficulty in the way and that is there is not sufficient work to justify a permanent court there. (*Laughter*).

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*) : Then is it the member's point that even the temporary court might be abolished ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : There is no proposal to abolish it now. But there must be reasonable assurance of sufficient work of turning up in order to justify a permanent court.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : May I know the number of pending suits, original as well as small cause, in that court ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : The court was established in 1103 ; and as regards the pending suits—

MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR (*Vaikom*) : Is that the reason why the member is so anxious for confirming the court?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : As regards the pendency of suits there—

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : The member is anxious to safeguard the interests of the people of Nedumangad.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : If there is not enough work at Nedumangad, does that not show that the court could be abolished ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : That point is not before the House.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : The temporary court was established about 8 years ago and the volume of the yearly work in that court does not justify the court being made permanent. The institution of the original suits in that court so far has ranged between 500 and 600 on an average. The Law's Delays Commissioner has stated that between 700 and 800 original suits would be the reasonable amount of work for a court to do. In regard to small cause suits, he has put it at 1,000.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : May I know when the Law's Delays Commissioner submitted his report in what condition was the Nedumangad temporary court ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : On page 551 of the Law's Delays Commissioner's report, after

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. Kayalam Parameswaran Pillai]

discussing the subject, the Commissioner has stated that the original suits must range between 700 and 800 and the number of small cause suits must be over 1,000, for the yearly work of a court. Going upon that basis, let us see whether the volume of work in this court will justify its retention as a permanent court. The volume of work does not at present justify the court being made permanent.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Is it the member's opinion then that the people of Nedumangad should file more suits for getting their court confirmed ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Whether the people of Nedumangad does it or others do it, there must be more suits filed in the court. I shall not read the figures relating to the number of cases in that court. I may say, however, that the figure is going down. It ranges between 500 and 600 original suits and between 700 and 800 small cause suits. The volume of work, is if at all, only going down.

In regard to the year 1110, on which Mr. S. J. Nair relied, no doubt the suits in that year numbered about 1,045. Of this 540 were Jenmi suits. Leaving aside that number, the number filed would come to about 500. That again is no justification for having a permanent court. Hereafter there will be no Jenmi suits of this type. This large number of Jenmi suits were filed one fine morning on an apprehension of claims being barred by limitation.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Am I to understand then that there is a chance in the number of suits going down in future ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Yes, Sir. These Jenmi suits have been filed in various courts throughout the State and of these about 540 suits are in the Nedumangad court. If you take away this number, the suits will come to about 500, which, according to the recommendation of the Law's Delays Commissioner does not give scope for establishing a court at Nedumangad.

MR. P. C. KURIYAN (*Kottayam I*): So is there a chance of this temporary court being abolished ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: That question does not arise.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): It will be noticed that the volume of work does not justify its being made permanent.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether there is not a universal fall in the number of suits filed in the courts of the State ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): No.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know the reason why the Attingal court is going to be shifted to Tiruvalla ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Attingal is not universal.

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MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : May I know whether there is not a fall in the number of suits filed in our courts ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : No, nothing worth mentioning. Here and there there may be a small fall.

MR V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR (*Vaikom*) : May I know the average number of suits filed in our courts ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : I cannot say the average. But I can give the actual figures. It will be seen from the Administration Report on Civil Justice supplied to the Honourable members. It will be seen, for instance, that the number of suits in Adoor is 1,600 : real suits 1433 and 157 personal suits.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : May I know the number in Vaikom court ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I do not think these figures need be supplied, because copies of the Report are accessible to members.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : Then take the case of Kottarakara. There are 1261 real suits and 362 personal suits.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : May I know whether, as the volume of work at Nedumangad court is below the average, the pendency of each case is shorter there ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : I have not considered that aspect of the question.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : Will it not be possible to ask the Court to dispose of the remaining cases earlier than other courts ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : It is the Munsiff's business to see that the cases are disposed of an early as possible and I am sure Mr. S. J. Nair will be all the more thankful for it.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*) : Do not the figures referred to by the member show that the Nedumangad court has always been much below the average ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : Yes, more or less like it. In Adoor and Kottarakara also that I mentioned, the number of suits includes Jenmi suits also. The House should not take it that there are no Jenmi suits in other courts. In 1110 and perhaps in 1111 also there is the special feature of a large number of jenmi suits. Taking the average number of ordinary suits for Nedumangad, it is 400. The High Court has specifically considered this matter and we must be thankful to Mr, S. J. Nair for pushing on with the matter like this. But still having regard to the volume of work, the High Court feel constrained to deny that demand. I can only say that this resolution of Mr S. J. Nair will be borne in mind and I can assure that it will not be forgotten. I may also give this assurance that, whenever the occasion arises, the High Court will give the matter their best consideration.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : In reply given by the Law Member on behalf of Government he has conceded that the Government is very sympathetic towards my demand so far as the court at Nedumangad is concerned and in case the volume of work justifies its retention there the court will be made permanent. I request the Government that they must see their way that the court is made permanent. Hoping that the Government will be good enough, kind enough and merciful enough to grant the prayer of the people of Nedumangad in this respect, I withdraw the motion.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Does the House grant him leave to withdraw the motion.

MR. P. C. KURIYAN (*Kottayam I*): I oppose to the motion being withdrawn.

The motion for the withdrawal was then put to vote and carried.

The Resolution was withdrawn by leave.

ALLEPPEY-SHERTALA CANAL.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): Sir, I beg leave to move the following resolution:—

"*This Assembly recommends to Government that Government be pleased to resume the work of the Alleppey-Shertala Canal and complete it*".

Sir, the Alleppey-Shertala Canal has an unhappy and chequered history. This Alleppey-Shertala canal is usually called by the name A. S. Canal. It was started during the administration of Dewan Sir. P. Rajagopala Chari and the work was stopped temporarily during the administration of Dewan Sir. M. Krishnan Nair. The distance between Alleppey and Aroor is 28 miles. The distance from Alleppey to Shertala is 14 miles. The proposed canal was to start from the Vada Canal in Alleppey and to end in Shertala Kayal covering a distance of 14 miles. The whole land necessary for this purpose was acquired by the Government and work was started from both ends; from Alleppey to Shertalla and from Shertala to Alleppey. Nearly 3 miles on each side was cut open and then the scheme was dropped. In answer to my interpellation, Government have answered that the total cost hitherto incurred by Government for the same is Rs. 5,52,803. For land acquisition, it cost the Government Rs. 1,24,638.

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*) : Is the portion already cut open properly maintained?

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): Not at all. There is only 7 miles yet to be cut open and the estimate for the same as given by the Chief Engineer in answer to my interpellation is Rs. 1,78,000. It might at the first glance appear that this is a wrong figure because for the six miles. Government have spent more than Rs. 4 lakhs while for the remaining 7 miles only Rs. 1,78,000 is required. It may appear to be an inadequate figure. But there is this peculiarity, for the remaining six miles are low, lying paddy fields ; hence there is not much cutting to be effected, whereas the three miles from Alleppey to Shertala and from Shertala to Alleppey the cutting had to be effected in very loose sandy places.

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